

RED CLOVER CAN BE SOWN EARLY

Many Farmers Plant as Early as February, Even While Snow Is On Ground.

SEED SELECTION IMPORTANT

Plant Is Hardy and Not Injured by Ordinary Cold, and Sowing May Be Done While Other Farm Work Is Comparatively Slack.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Red clover has been styled the corner stone of agriculture in the North Central and Eastern states.

Many farmers will begin laying the cover crop as early as possible, when it is customary in many sections to sow red clover on the surface of the snow, so that it will sink into the soil with the first thaw in the spring. Red clover is surely, and unquestionably, by ordinary cold, one of the facts that it can be sown at a season when work on the farm is comparatively light adds to the economy of its cultivation.

The most important point to be observed is the selection of good seed, says specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Considerable care should be used in this respect, well in advance of the time of sowing. Then, particularly, when present, when a large proportion of the red clover seed used in the United States comes from abroad. If poor seed is used the yield will be less than a part of the normal return.

Good Seed Is Plump.

Good red clover seed is plump, or well filled, bright with a slight luster, the color of individual seeds ranging from yellowish light tan to medium tan. Seeds should be at least medium sized and fairly uniform, and free of adulterants of any kind, and free from noxious weeds.

Honey Locust is desirable, especially in the North, because it is almost certain to be adapted to local conditions. If it is not available, sam-

SILAGE CARRIERS TO FACILITATE FEEDING

Equipment Need Not Be elaborate or Expensive.

Convenient Arrangement for Carrying Feed to Bunks Is Shown in Illustration—One Silo Is Emptied at a Time.

For sheep feeding silage is chosen often, either fastened steers, sheep or hogs, there is no other method in the corn belt that can easily replace it at the same low cost.

An equipment for feeding silage consists of a simple arrangement that is not elaborate or expensive, but is made strong and serviceable. There are three long, flat-bottomed feed-bunks, each 4 feet wide and 36 feet

long. They are made of 2-inch lumber, and are supported by 3-inch wrought-iron pipe set in concrete.

Carrying-trucks are supported by steel pipe set on plank girders. They connect the silage chutes and the feed bins. All the carrier-trucks are connected, so that one truck can be pulled at a time. The feed-bunks are used for both silage and grain feeding.

Feeders generally plan to have the feed-bunks low, as high troughs have been found to be less satisfactory for animals.

Hoofed animals are particularly fond of silage, and should be fed from silage bins.

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